THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 848. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG was admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st July last.

OVERWEG & Co.

1826 1112 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. EDWARD CHARLES FESSY with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

2900 967 Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.

JAMES E. BUSH.

2926 968 Newchwang, Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commision Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.

97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Janv. 1866.

tf 393

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.

tf 389 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, *who have hitherto signed our Firm*, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

jn27—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN PORTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 *Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.*

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. EASDALE, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuli-ah, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, *—Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.*

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 808 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1865.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

Bankers and Merchants Account Books,

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR

Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of

Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

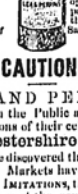
For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHIT-TY'S cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMORE & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27jn 689 January 27th, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

Cap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 10 21st, 1865.

tf 650

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. William Hopkins Hollyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named
Official Liquidator.

tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-kew.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.)..	Sept. 25	Hankow,.....	Oct. 21
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 30	Nagasaki,.....	„ 19
Tientsin,.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	July 12	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 5	Aug. 27th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending Oct. 26th, 1866.

Malwa.		Patna.	
Oct.—New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
20.—575.....		425.....	
22.—575 a 580.....		418.....	
23.—575 a 580.....		418 a 420.....	
24.—575 a 580.....		416.....	
25.—575 a 580.....		416 a 417.....	
26.—575.....		418.....	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. — October 27th, "Suwo Nada," (Am. str.), Jayne, from Hongkong; "Niphon," (Br. str.), Peck, from Hongkong; "Express," (Br. str.). Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Fire Queen," (Am. str.), Gray, from Hankow; "Fusi Yama," (Br. str.), Hardie, from Hankow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S.S. "Singapore." from Nagasaki.—Doctor & Mrs. Coghill, Messrs. Cooper, Allen, David Lynch, Norton, Quamby and Grosper. Per S.S. "Szechuen," from Tientsin.—Capt. Harmon, Messrs. Newby and Huntington. Per M. I. Str. "Labourdonnais," from Yokohama.—MM. Munet, Andreori, Fujene, Schmidt, Baschside, Becker, Ortal, Baustenrain, Ravel, Nicolas, Beslandieu, Auranche, Moore, Carriere, Allard, Meynard, Kind de Rodenbach, Russell, Behn, General Guy and his Lady, Capt. Roberts, MM. Jubin, and Deck. Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. "Cadiz," from Yokohama.—Dr. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn Dr. R. Harward, R.N., Lieut. Tringle, R.N., Messrs. L. A. Joseph, J. B. Macauley, W. J. Baker, A. A. Lind, G. M. Smith, W. Hobson, A. Valentin, Major Crossman, R. Holme, Chipello Carlo, J. Secondo, Henry Little, Captain Thompson and Revd. J. H. Cox. Per "Fei-loong" from Foochow,—Messrs. White, Petite, and Baker. Per "Fusi-Yama," from Yokohama.—Messrs. Alcock, King, Rev. Mr. Hill, and three Chinese. Per "Nellie Abbot," from Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and family, and 18 Chinese. Per "Suwo Nada," from Hongkong.—8 Europeans and 60 Chinese. Per "Niphon," from Hongkong.—Messrs. Russell, Dickson, Delmering & 5 Chinese. Per "Azof," from Hongkong.—Helmsmen, Feltham R.N. and 40 Chinese.

Departed.—Per S. S. "Dupleix" for Hongkong,—Revd. Father J. B. Alme Francolet, Messrs. Wervert, D. Henri, V. Frederic, Delano, Nachtrich, M. Paulin Oriel, Meynard, U. Pila, David, F. R. Gunwell, Freind. Horn, Gresser, and five Chinese. Per P. & O. Str. "Singapore," for Hongkong—D'Duc de Alengon, Baron de Roche, Dr. Barnard, R.N., Captain Thompson, Captains Grindle, Worth and Whiting, Messrs. A. A. Lind, G. M. Smith, W. Hobson, J. Hassell, J. Campbell, Carlo Chipello, Sula Secondo, A. Valentin and J. B. Macauley.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 9th proximo (November).

The London Mail of the 10th Sept., due in Hongkong on the 21st Oct., and here on the 26th.—It arrived last year on the 3rd Nov., per *Granada*.

The French Mail of Sept. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Oct., and here on the 5th of Nov. It arrived last year on the 8th of Nov., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1866.

In referring last week, to the important position in the empire held by Li-hung-chang, we alluded to a political difficulty with America as at present causing him great anxiety. Further information has since reached us which leaves no doubt of the existence of some serious complication—so serious that Li actually contemplates an appeal to arms in some eventuality. Nanking is alive with troops, which have been camped around it in the most favourable positions to command the river; and the artillery is held ready for action at a moment's notice. The mystery is—who are the enemy against whose attack these preparations are being made, and what is the question that Li is prepared to bring to so serious an issue. Our information points to the Americans; but no political difference exists between the American and Chinese authorities, except in reference to some land on the northern bank of the Yangtze at Chinkeang, and certainly no intention exists of bringing this purely monetary question to a warlike issue. We are inclined rather to think that a confusion has arisen between the terms Hua-fu, 華旗國 by which Chinese designate the United States, and Fa-kuo, 法國 France. And the well-known fact that great irritation has been caused by the recent negotiations for giving a degree of political power to Roman Catholic missionaries, strengthens this impression. The Government has, we believe, sought counsel from the several Governors and high provincial authorities, on this subject; and has been met by indignant remonstrance from all. Li, we believe, especially protested, aggravated still further by a claim that has been raised to some land within the walls of Nanking, and declared his intention to fight rather than submit. Whatever, though, the difficulty, whichever the enemy, both the difficulty and the enemy are present to Li's mind, and it is an undoubted fact that he contemplates the insane folly of armed resistance, to a foreign force, in some possible eventuality. That his anticipations will be realised, is, we hope and believe, improbable. Should Li's indiscreet conduct lead to a war, it will no doubt be the most bloody one that foreigners have ever engaged in with this country; though there can be no doubt that the result would be, for China, a mere repetition of the defeats it has so often experienced. The proverb asserting the danger of trusting children and fools with edged tools, seems to hold true in the East as well as in the West. The quantity of warlike stores which Li has accumulated, and the facilities his arsenals afford him for reproducing them, appear to have been too much for his usually, sagacious mind. It would seem that he yearns for an opportunity of trying the effect of these engines of foreign destruction against the people who taught him their use and method of manufacture. It is a pity that Macartney, or some other of the foreign officers in his service, does not warn him of his danger. A war with America or France, not to say with a much smaller power, could be attended only by the loss of every gun he has mounted on his ramparts. The insignificant fortifications at Nanking could not stand an hour's shelling from an European man of war, notwithstanding the excellent guns with which, in many cases, they are furnished. They could be as easily captured as were the rebel forts during the late rebellion; more life would perhaps be sacrificed on both sides, but not more time. The Chinese are too prone to consider that the secret of our success, in our wars with them, lay entirely in the superiority of our arms; ignoring altogether the superiority of the men who wielded them. Excellence in arms no doubt contributes greatly to victory, but it will not command it. Guns, shells and rockets, however excellent, will avail little unless used with skill and bravery. However much the arms which Li has placed in the hands of his soldiers may increase their efficiency as against their own countrymen, the degree in which they would increase his chances of success in a foreign war is so small as to be inappreciable. The Chinese soldier has neither the intelligence nor the pluck to make proper use of those weapons; and, more than all, lacks that self-respect, engendered partly by the estimation of his fellows, partly by traditions of past glory, which makes each man a host in himself. We sincerely trust, then, that the Viceroy will not persevere in his insane intention. We may add,—if the difficulty be that which which we suspect,—that we trust the exaction of inordinate concessions, in the mistaken hope of facilitating missionary labour, will be abandoned, rather than that a collision should be provoked. We have the highest respect for the self-denial and energy of many individual Roman Catholic missionaries; but we deprecate, as alike unwise and unjust, any endeavour to clothe the missionary body with political importance, or to impart fresh impulse to proselytism by armed force.

The mutual inability of Chinese and English to appreciate the other's mode of thought, or to understand the different aspect in which any question presents itself to the mind of the other, is admittedly one great cause of the absence of sympathy between the two races. The foreigner thinks the Chinaman stupid because he does not immediately appreciate the unfamiliar ideas propounded, and the Chinaman sets down the foreigner as a differently constituted being, to whom his own train of thought may be adapted, but is utterly repugnant to a celestial mind. To this difficulty of comprehending the motives which actuate each other, and, consequently, the course of action most likely to attain any object in view, may be attributed many of the misunderstandings which arise. Foreigners are annoyed at proceedings on the part of officials to which they have been unaccustomed, and Chinese interpret the remonstrances called forth into a desire to subvert the established laws and customs of the empire. It is because consuls, and others whose position brings them into frequent and intimate contact with the Chinese, appreciate better these peculiarities of the native mind,—have learned in fact that it does not necessarily follow that a Chinaman is morally wrong because he takes another view of a dispute from the aggrieved foreigner—that they frequently incur the accusation of siding with the Chinese rather than their own countrymen. In some cases there may be ground for the accusation; but in most we are too apt to think our own view of a case ought to be at once adopted, and imperiously commended to the Chinese. Until a more lengthened association shall have enabled the two peoples to gain a clearer insight into each other's characters—to appreciate the fact that one is not necessarily a liar and a thief, nor the other a ferocious barbarian, in virtue of his nationality,—such misunderstandings will constantly arise; and only men who are familiar with both eastern and western modes of thought can remove them.

In this view, apparently, the Viceroy, who is also, it must be remembered, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Macartney to act in conjunction with the Foo of Nanking, in conducting any negociations that may arise pending his absence in Shantung. This appointment of a foreigner to aid in carrying out the treaty regarding foreigners must be considered advantageous, and indicates a liberality on the part of the Viceroy which will be appreciated. It is unfortunately impossible that one man should combine in himself the different nationalities with whom he will have to deal; but the necessity under which Macartney labours, in his position as a Chinese mandarin, to conciliate both sides, will be a sufficiently strong guarantee of his impartibility. He can as little afford to overlook the foreign code of morals by which foreigners are guided, as he can to tread under foot the opinions of the Government he now serves. Certainly, during his lengthened residence in Soochow and intimate association with the Chinese officials, he has had high opportunities of acquainting himself with native prejudices, which his entity as a foreigner will enable him to place in a clearer light than has hitherto been possible, before foreigners. Complications can, in many cases, be arrested by a mutually clear understanding. When each party knows exactly what the other wants, a solution becomes much more feasible than when they are fencing in the dark. It is not too much to assume that a permanent appointment of the nature indicated, if not on the staff of every local governor in whose province foreigners are settled, at least on that of an official whose position and office necessitate the reference to him of so many questions in which they are concerned, would obviate many difficulties. A clearer understanding, for instance, of the treaty, and of the certain punishment which Burgevine would have incurred for breaking his sentence of deportation by returning to join the rebels at Amoy, would probably have prevented the journey to Nanking in the course of which he met his death. Much trouble would have been saved to the American authorities, and Burgevine would probably have been alive at this hour, undergoing the punishment which the infraction of his sentence would have called down on his head.

Summary of the Week.

Two Indians are reported to have been murdered three days ago, by the natives of a village on the Woosung road. They, together with a third, it appears, went for a walk, or a marauding expedition, in that direction; and when passing through the village in question, snatched some ground nuts from a shop. The owner pushed one of the aggressors backwards, the latter struck him, and a general scrimmage ensued. Mr. Alabaster, accompanied by a Chinese Magistrate, went to the spot and found plentiful marks of, and a club covered with, blood, but failed to discover the bodies. The fray commenced next door to the Missionary chapel at Yang-ka-mu chiao, about two miles out. Thence the three men were chased about three quarters of a mile into a house where, according to the only one who has turned up, two were killed. It is but fair however to say that the villagers assert they got away again, though what has since become of them, in this event, is a mystery.

An interview has taken place at H. B. M Consulate, between Admiral King and H. E. the Taotai, in reference to the suppression of piracy. The Futai of Kiangsu has arrived here for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the Belgian treaty.

The schooner *Flash* has been lost about 45 miles S. W. of Nagasaki. The Captain and crew were saved by a Japanese fishing junk.

An alarm of fire was raised about midnight on Sunday, and the members of No. 1 Company quickly had their engines in motion. Of course no one knew where the fire was, save that it was in the direction of the city, but its intensity could be judged from the fact that no glare was anywhere visible. The engine was dragged to the city gate, where an adventurous fireman climbed the walls and reported a very small blaze in the direction of Tung-ka-dae. It was voted not worth while to go so far for a trifling fire, and a retreat was beaten to Koong-poo. Actually, we learn, there was a fire in the heart of the city, and about twenty houses of the poorer class, were burnt. A woman has been given in charge on suspicion of being the incendiary.

We learn from Nanking that the Viceroy is about to take the field in person with a considerable force, to aid Tsêu Kwo-tan in crushing the Shantung Nienfei, and, probably, in extending over that province the ascendancy he has already gained in Honan and Hupeh. He has appointed Macartney to act, in conjunction with the Foo of Nanking to conduct any negociations that may arise with foreigners during his absence.

The French fleet left Chefoo for Corea on the 11th October. By the last accounts, a further persecution of Christians had taken place, and numbers of the native converts have been killed, because they would not renounce the Faith.

The Spanish squadron, which distinguished itself so greatly at Valparaiso and Callao, has, we learn, arrived at Manila to repair the injuries sustained in achieving its glorious victory over the Peruvians. It comprises the *Numancia* (iron-clad), *Berenzuela*, *Concordia*, and *Marques de la Vittoria*.

The death of the Tycoon is now officially confirmed, as is the appointment of Stottbashi to succeed him. The accession of the latter has been the signal for increased activity throughout the government, and new vigour in the operations against Chosiu. The *Japan Herald* gives the following particulars regarding the Tycoon's illness—

"He had heart disease besides a tendency to dropsy. Added to these, lately, Kake the malady we have before described, had shown itself, but the real and immediate cause of his death was disease of the heart. He suffered very much from rheumatism three years ago, which laid the foundation of the complaint he died of. The Tycoon felt acutely the unsuccess of his army on the opening of the war; and this, operating on his spirits, the sufferings he endured from Kake, and the general unhealthy state of his body all helped to hasten the crisis. He was 51 years of age, and it is not surprising that, with such accumulated infirmities, he was unequal to the exertion the troubles of his government called for."

Dog Stealing.

A new phase of crime has recently developed itself in Shanghai, records of which may be found day by day in our advertising columns. Supreme and Mixed Courts have made us familiar with almost every grade of iniquity, from murder and piracy to stealing fire-wood from empty houses, but no one has ever yet been prosecuted for dog-stealing. Day after day, announcements are published of the loss of a "rough black and tan terrier," a "liver coloured pointer," a "white bull dog with a black patch over the left eye," &c., &c.; but few if any of the truants are recovered, and the owner is puzzled to account for the sudden idiosyncrasy which has led astray a previously intelligent dog. The idea that he has been stolen seldom occurs; or, at most, "some Chinaman" is eventually accused of the theft. The usual impression is that he has strayed into some hong, and there formed a new attachment. But Shanghai is not so large that, if such were the case, the vagrant should never again meet his master's eye. Some day or other, the latter would be sure to see and reclaim him, whereas, in nineteen cases out of twenty, a dog once lost is never again heard of. A dog of very moderate intelligence will find his way home, from whatever part of the settlement he may wander to. Indeed it is no uncommon thing for one to jump on shore from a house-boat, during the night, led away by a taste for adventure, and yet to find its way back to the settlement almost as soon as its master. We have even heard of one, which was carried off to Chinkeang, taking a passage back by a downward steamer. English terriers are not, as a rule, so amicably disposed towards Chinamen as to respond to the blandishments of the first native dog-fancier who addresses them, and to transfer to him their allegiance; yet highly intelligent animals are constantly disappearing. There is a dog in the settlement at the present moment, which has, probably, a wider circle of acquaintance than any other animal of his species. He is familiar with every room of half the hongs in Shanghai, and is on speaking terms with half the residents. That dog could not be lost; yet we should not be at all surprised if he one day disappear, as have others almost equally intelligent. But few who know him would be disposed to believe him a willing truant.

To systematic dog-stealing, we fear, must the loss of so many of our favourites be attributed. Finding burglary has become difficult, and the lucrative profession of creek piracy somewhat dangerous, our unemployed population have developed a new idea. Accustomed, possibly, to respect towns at home, where they have been initiated into the process of selling an intelligent dog several times over, and eventually shipping to him to Russia or France, it has appeared easy to them to adapt at least one portion of the idea to Shanghai. They cannot sell the same animal here, over and over again, but the facilities for shipping him off to another country or an out-port are singularly great. Of course no one on board any of the coasting vessels would be guilty of stealing a dog; but if a well-bred one is offered cheaply, there is no reason why he should refuse to buy it, and dispose of it profitably at the first port of call. He cannot know it was stolen, nor is it his business to enquire. If he be painfully conscientious, a doubt may sometimes arise how such an animal came into possession of the vendor; but good taste would prevent his putting the question. And so the unhappy victim disappears. Only last week, a gentleman arriving at the Astor House from Tientsin with a small Peking dog, lost it before he had been two hours in the building. One of the present members of the chain-gang is repenting at leisure his inability to resist the attractions of another animal of the same breed. As in the case of domestic peculation, however, we cannot but think foreigners are themselves, in a certain degree, blameable. They will not take the trouble to prosecute when a clear case of theft is established. A short time ago, for instance, a gentleman detected a friend's cat in the arms of a Chinaman, whom he immediately took to the owner of the animal. A clearer case of theft could hardly occur; but the latter declined to prosecute, forgetting apparently that, by refraining, he virtually encouraged the culprit to repeat his offence. The next phase of dog-stealing, one which forms a staple trade in large towns in England, has yet to come. Thieves have not yet ventured on the practice of stealing a dog for the purpose of bringing him back to his master and claiming a reward. But if allowed, as heretofore, to go unpunished, they will soon enter on this bolder and more lucrative stage of their profession.

Chinese Servants.

"Much of the ease and happiness of the great and rich," says Cobbett, "must depend on the character of those by whom they are served;" and if Cobbett had ever lived in the East, he would have extended the application of his remark to the small and poor, also. It is true he deprecates the employment of servants by people in the middle rank of life—"servants for what! to help them to eat, drink and sleep?" But even Cobbett would have admitted the necessity for servants in India or China, and would have found

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that his remarks anent their character have, here, a double force. Not only have our "boys" the same proclivities towards idleness and amusement which Cobbett laments in housemaids and chambermaids; but we experience, by them, losses that are only surpassed by those in tea. Indeed it may be questioned whether, in the end, the peculations of the former are not in some instances nearly as ruinous as the fluctuations of the latter. For a great portion of our troubles in this respect, we are indebted to the first-comers to China—old Indian residents—who imported the Indian custom of a large retinue of servants, whose principle business it is to help each other to do nothing. Not content with following the example thus set them, their successors have been guilty of the further enormity of paying wages which never figured in a Chinaman's wildest dreams, before the arrival of foreigners. Relieved by the number of assistants allowed them from any heavier occupation than cooking accounts, our butlers devote their spare time and spare cash to dissipation; peculating probably in proportion to the expensive nature of their tastes. Some are content with an occasional outbreak, and a moderate percentage on the money which passes through their hands. Others consider themselves in honour bound to systematically support the theatres in the Maloo which commence performing—for their especial benefit — at nine o'clock every evening. Sitting at a theatre from 9 P.M. till 2 A.M. involves an inclination for refreshments, and refreshments occasionally lead to still further irregularities; the whole night's debauch involving an expenditure, which has to be ingeniously distributed throughout the next day's house account. The individual who summoned Mr. Dunn before the Mixed Court yesterday was evidently of the latter stamp. He confided implicitly in the long-sufferance of his master; and even went so far as to commend his principle of action to a brother butler whose depredations were of a milder nature. There is a limit, however, even to the assurance of foreign masters in Shanghai, long-suffering as they have proved themselves to be. A consumption of 1,350 eggs, and Tls. 40 worth of coal for one stove, in one month, must transcend the credulity of the most credulous. "Eggs is eggs;" and to allege that four people, not especially selected for orphagous propensities, could consume 1,350 in one month, is to presume too far even on the indifference of a Shanghai house-keeper. Similarly, we have heard of a hong in which Tls. 1,500 worth of coal was consumed in one month; but this was an exceptional case, and to less comprehensive minds a bill of Tls. 40 for one stove, during the same period, must suggest a capacity for consumption beyond that of an ordinary furnace. Considering, too, that 30 oz. of food per diem have been found amply sufficient for sailors in the English navy, it is rather suprising to learn that four people could eat 584 lbs. of meat, in addition to other nourishment, during the remarkable period in question.

We trust that this case will not be allowed to rest where it is. The action instituted against Mr. Chowdong-ching in the Mixed Court, for pocketing money handed to him, instead of making the payments for which it was destined, unfortunately failed, on a point of etiquette; but it can hardly be difficult to obtain a rehearing, now that the Supreme Court have which stood in the way has been decided. The mere occasional failure to effect a theft aimed at, will not deter a class whose prevailing characteristics are laziness and peculation, from persevering in the broad and straight road they have selected. Dread of punishment alone will act as a check. If so clear a case as that of Chow-dong-sing's is allowed to pass unnoticed, it can hardly prove other than an encouragement to his fraternity, who will regard it as a guarantee of impunity.

Mottoes.

For Shanghai Land Renters.

He said, "I toil beneath the curse;
But, knowing not the mitigating,
I fear to slide from land to water."

For Game Protection Society.

Horace said, "There is the best pheasant on the hill-bridge. At its Season? At its Season!"
Perfectus Anuiteta.—Book 2, chap. xviii.

Minutes of a Meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Society's Rooms on Saturday, 13th October, 1866.

Present:—Geo. F. Seward, Esq., President in the chair, Mr. Edward Lawrance Secretary, Rev. C. H. Butcher, Dr. Sibbald, Messrs. Alabaster, Kingsmill, Brown, T. T. Cooper, &c., &c.

The Minutes of the last meeting having been read the following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected, namely; Messrs. G. H. Fitzroy, A. R. Hewlitt, and A. Michie as Members, and Sen. José Martinho Marques as an honorary member.

The President then stated to the Meeting that he had received acknowledgements of the Society's Reports from the Zoological Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of London. The letter of acknowledgement from the latter expressed great interest in the wellbeing of the North-China Branch, and stated that any of its members temporarily in London would be at liberty to be present at their Meeting and to make use of the Library of the Society in London. He also laid on the Table several works which had been received, among them was Blakiston's "River Yang-tsze," which would have been handed in before, but the Maps necessary for its illustration had only now been received. The President had also received a Letter from the Department of State Washington acknowledging the acceptance of copies of the Society's Journal.

The following gentlemen were then proposed as Members of the Society.

As Resident Member.
Proposed by Mr. Alabaster
Seconded by Mr. Kingsmill.
Mr. T. T. Cooper.

As Honorary Member.
Proposed by Mr. Kingsmill
Seconded by Mr. Alabaster.
Mr H. Meller

As Corresponding Member.
Proposed by the Rev. C. H. Butcher
Seconded by Mr. Lawrance.
Mr. Fryer.

The Secretary then was called upon by the Chairman to read the Paper for the evening namely "On the political intercourse between China and Liew-chew," by S. W. Williams L.L.D.

The paper commenced with a very able description of the nature of the relations between the Sovereign of the Liew-chew Islands and the Emperor of China. It is an erroneous impression to imagine that it has any thing in its nature similar to the Feudal System. It had its origin in the idea of the Emperor of China being the Tien-tsze, 天子 or son of heaven whose duty it was to compassionate those who dwelt beyond the pale of civilization, from which resulted a custom among foreign tribes to send Embassies to present their homage, and salute the Court at Peking. The visits have always been of a complimentary nature, and though the Chinese Emperor is pleased to receive them, his doing so does not in any way involve the ideas of reciprocal obligation and the granting of protection. They are of the nature of a demonstration of respect from an inferior to a superior, not of homage, a tribute from a feudatory to a suzerain. This patronizing relationship between China and her neighbours has been productive of durable results and has tended to the spread of her civilization. The only Kingdoms retaining this relationship with China at the present, are the Little Kingdom of Lew-Chew and the Corea. In Lew-Chew it dates as far back as the year 1373, when the first tribute was sent. The intervals at which embassies were despatched have been various, but the present dynasty have fixed the time at two years

The History of Lew-Chew is that the Prince of Satsuma conquered all the Islands lying between Kagosima and Formosa in the year 1609, and carried off Sionei the Prince of Lew-Chew to Japan, where he was kept a prisoner for four years, and then he was allowed to return to his throne. The Princes of Satsuma have ever since retained their sway over the Island but have allowed the Lew-Chewans to conduct the Government of their internal affairs, to keep up the visits to Pekin, and to maintain their factory at Fuchau, from which considerable trade has been carried on with Naupa.

The paper gives a very interesting sketch of the internal history of Lew-Chew. Like that of other places, its earlier portions are involved in ob-curity and nothing more is known down to the year 1176 than that, from the time of the state Ten-sen 天孫, but the names are not even known. Since that date there have been repeated changes in the dynasty and at one time this little island, only sixty miles in length, was divided into three rival kingdoms but was subsequently reunited by Sio-fen.

Several very interesting documents illustrative of the patronage of the Chinese Emperor to the Lew-chewans and the gratitude of the latter for this condescension on the part of the great Tien-Tsze are interspersed through the paper. The peculiarities of the kingdom of Lew-Chew are thus summed up at the conclusion of Mr. William's valuable paper:—

"The long continued existance of Lew-chew, with a population of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants as an entirely independent government, lying between two such powerful nations as Japan and China, might perhaps be thought impossible, but their attainments in self government and civilization during six or seven centuries past have doubtless been owing to their relations with China. Taking her language and literature as their guides and models in education, and her political system as the best they know, they elevated themselves above the Mongols and Mantchus at a period when those nations were mere nomads. The Japanese sway over them and the dialect of that language which they speak have indeed brought them into closer relations with their nearer neighbours, but have never been able to overcome their respect for China. They teach the classics of Confucius in their schools and prepare their leading men for the bienial visit to Pekin by learning to speak its dialect and sending young men to travel across the provinces on their way thither.

"If we compare the attainments and orderly sway of the Low-chewans with the inhabitants of Formosa, New Zealand, Hawai, or Guzar before Europeans visited them, we shall better appreciate the immense advantage that a literature confers upon a people in preserving, elevating and consolidating it. The Low-chewans have influences of the most pressing nature to induce them to cultivate literature, as by degrees the power of the literary aristocracy has become consolidated into one of the most severe tyrannies that now exists on the face of the earth, and from whose terrible exactions their insular position opens no remedy or hope of escape to the mass of the people."

The President called the attention of the meeting to Commodore Perry's description of the Island. A copy of it was laid on the table; this work was in the main confirmatory of Dr. Williams' remarks. The difference in the nature of the allegiance subsisting between the Island and China, and that between it and Japan was noticeable In the former, as shewn by the paper read to the meeting, we find merely complimentary relationship, while it has been stated that the Lew-chewans pay a tribute of no le-s than $900,000 a year to the Princes of Satsuma. A legend stated that the origin of the allegiance between China and Lew-Chew was that, during a war between China and Japan, the Chinese meditated taking the Island, but on the presentation of the rulers they consented to abandon this idea, and it was in gratitude for this generosity that the complimentary embassies have ever since been sent.

Mr. Seward further observed that the paper was not only interesting as throwing great light upon the relations subsisting between Lew-chew and China, but was peculiarly valuable at the present time as incidentally ex laining those between China and Corea. It has been said that the last named kingdom is tributary to the princes of Chiosin, in the same way as Lew-chew is to those of Satsuma, and colour is lent to the statement by the fact that the Japanese have a port in the South of Corea.

The importance of the trade between the Island and Foochow had, perhaps, been over-estimated by Dr. Williams, as it is stated in connection only two junks go annually to that port.

Mr. Kingsmill said that the Japanese had not been backward in endeavouring to turn their influence in Lew-chew to practical use, and that agents of the Prince of Satsuma had been sent to the island with sugar mills, from which a large revenue was expected. He concluded by proposing in highly complimentary terms a vote of thanks to Dr. Williams for his very valuable paper.

This vote was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then laid upon the table a paper on Chinese chess by Mr. Hollingworth; it had been printed by Mr. Hollingworth expressly for the Society in preference to having it sent in manuscript, in order to avoid any error in transcribing it, which would be serious to the games. The paper, which contained diagrams of the game and of the different moves, was accompanied by a chess-board and a set of men, in order that the members of the Society might have an opportunity of working out the game if so disposed. The wood cuts of the diagrams and the Chinese characters also accompanied it, so that if the Society desired to print the paper, they would be in a position to do so.

The Secretary then read some interesting notes on Chinese chess. The writer did not, however, wish to attach his name to them.

The notes stated that Chinese history points to chess as the oldest game on record. A game called Wai-k'ie, played with 360 pieces, is said to have been invented by the celebrated Emperor Yao, as far back as B.C. 2,300. Heiang-k'ie, another game played by the Chinese, of which a board and men were placed on the table as an illustration, is said to have been invented by Wu-Wang B. C. 1,122, to illustrate military tactics. It is played by two persons having 16 pieces like draughts with a character written on each. The squares on the Board are all of the same colour and the pieces are placed upon the points where the lines intersect each other.

It does not appear clear where chess was originally invented, and it is a question whether it did not first come to China from India. The game seems to be played over the whole Empire in the same way. It is far more difficult than European chess, there being 90 positions in it while the European game has only 64. Chinese who know Hsing Wie can master our game with very little effort and some have played fairly after a quarter of an hour's explanation. The paper concludes by observing the peculiar nature of the Chinese mind and its powers of concentration. We may perhaps be justified in supposing that there are men in China, possibly even in Shanghai, who if found out and taught European chess could play blindfold games with the celebrated Morphy even. Through chess we have a means of increasing social intercourse between Chinese and Europeans, as the games played by natives and foreigners are so nearly alike that a person knowing the one can easily master the other.

Mr. Alabaster observed that the game could not be so ancient as was thought; as some of the characters or pieces were guns and others elephants. Looking at the form it was reasonable to suppose therefore, that the game was invented subsequently to the introduction of artillery, and to the latter that the game originated in India.

Mr. Kingsmill alluded to the importance of noticing the various customs which had been introduced into China from India, as many Chinese practices, including one of no less importance than the Buddist religion, had been derived from that country.

The Revd. Mr. Butcher then read a letter which he had received from the Revd. Mr. Wylie in answer to an enquiry respecting the Chinese ideas concerning eclipses. The letter pointed out that it was unfair to estimate the attainments of the Chinese in scientific matters by the standard of the uneducated classes. A government establishment has from the earliest days existed in China for the special object of registering eclipses. The record is continued to the present day. There is reason to believe that the Chinese had a perfect knowledge of the Metonic and Calippic cycles long before Meton or Calippus were born. Their system of calculation became disarranged by degrees chiefly for want of instruments; and it is to be regretted that the Jesuits, whose attainments in astronomy were readily recognised by the Chinese, took advantage of this position to plant upon the people the antiquated system of Ptolemy which had been for many years exploded in Europe in favor of that propounded by Copernicus. A large book was written by order of the Emperor by Schaal and others, embodying the system of European astronomy as taught by them. This book has been supplanted by one drawn up by Imperial Commission, and more methodically arranged. The Chinese, clinging to the Ptolemaic system, are naturally far behind Europeans in astronomical science but there is yearly increasing a class of enquirers who eagerly grasp at scientific information, but for whom the mental pabulum supplied in missionary publications is far from sufficient. Mr. Wylie therefore suggested in his letter that it would be an object well worth the patronage and assistance of the Asiatic Society to multiply works of this class of a thoroughly standard character, and get up a scientific annual embodying all new discoveries and improvements. It would be a most valuable contribution to European and Chinese literature, it would operate powerfully on the native mind and would be a lasting memento of the usefulness of the Society. With reference to the supposition of the society with respect to Lunar Eclipses, Mr. Wylie states "I need hardly say that while the state ritual absolutely requires the ancient forms of more than two thousand years' standing to be religiously continued, and the mass of the people willingly join in the hubbub, believing that they are then scaring way the wild moon that has ventured to obtrude upon the establi-hed luminary, yet it is a delusion to think that the more intelligent portion have any such faith."

The President observed with respect to Mr. Wylie's suggestion that the society should publish works in Chinese relating to European science, that it had been the object of the society to collect information from China and Eastern nations, rather than to give to them Western knowledge; but Mr. Wylie's idea was one which had been advocated before, and was well worthy the attention of the society. He concluded with congratulating the society upon the progress which it had made, and the number of interesting papers which would find their way into the Report for the present year, and he added that he had the promise of valuable contributions to be read on future occasions. The wide field before the Society and the willingness of explorers to give to it the benefit of their efforts assured it success, if only the minor and easy work of resident members should be fairly performed. He was pleased to note the interest taken in the Society and was sure that its usefulness would be extended with the increasing experience of the members.

After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hollingworth for his paper, and to the author of the notes on Chinese Chess, and to Mr. Wylie for his letter concerning the Chinese idea of Eclipses, the meeting separated.

The Boat Races.

First Day.

Men-of-Wars' Boat Race.

No Entrance Fee. First Boat $10, Second Boat $5. Distance 1¼ mile.

1. Pelorus' Gig, rowed by Hardy's men ..... } Blue.
2. Adventure's Gig ..... } Blue with White Cross.
3. Manilla's Whaler ..... } White with St. George's Cross.
4. Manilla's Gig ..... White.

Won by about 45 seconds.

English v. Americans, 8-oared Race.

Entrance Fee $40 per boat. Prize—Eight Taukards. Distance 1¼ mile.

1.—American Crew—Red.

	st.	lbs.
1. J. F. Seaman	9	8
2. H. S. Geary	10	1
3. T. A. Ives	10	1
4. E. G. Low	11	11
5. E. U. Smith	11	13
6. J. M. Forbes	10	12
7. F. Reid	10	12
A. A. Hayes	11	0
C. J. Ashley, Cox	8	13

2.—English Crew—Blue.

	st.	lbs.
1. H. S. Stronach	9	0
2. F. H. Parker	9	8
3. E. G. Hamilton	10	9
4. M. C. Despard	11	9
5. F. A. Groom	12	9
6. J. Lloyd	11	3
7. A. C. Westall	12	4
A. Dent, Stroke	10	9
W. J. Bryans, Cox	9	5

This, of course, was the great race of the day, and great interest was shown in the result. The betting varied from evens to 2 to 1 on the Americans, and the event proved that their supporters were right. Some delay took place in the start on account of the state of the tide, giving time to the large number of spectators who had assembled to select their favourite positions. Eventually the gun fired, and shortly after the two boats were seen coming round the corner opposite Alpha Farm, the Red inside, leading by nearly a length. After getting fairly round, a short spurt brought the Blue's nose level with their stern, and in this position they rowed all down the straight until, on begining to round the second corner they began again to slowly lose ground. It was now evidently the Americans' race, but it might have been made a race still, and no one, we imagine, was more surprised than the English crew themselves, who were rather expecting a spurt, to hear their Captain cry "stop" about a quarter of a mile from home. If one cannot win a race, it is always well to make the best fight for it possible, and we do not think there would have been more than a boat's length between the boats at the finish, had Blue continued. We fear the knowledge that he had a sick man among his crew, must have disheartened their Stroke.

Soochow Stakes, for all 4-oared Gigs manned by Chinamen.

Entrance Fee $5 per boat. First boat $8, Second Boat $3. Distance 1¼ mile.

1. Capt M'Queen's "Kitty" } Dent and Co.'s House Flag.
2. Mr. Ashley's "Spark" ... } Red White and Blue.
3. Mr. Roberts' "Andrew Johnson." } Blue.

Junior Sculls.

Entrance Fee $5. Prize—Five Guinea Cup. Distance, 1 mile.

1. J. Reding ..... Green.
2. H. S. Stronach ..... Blue.
3. C. Dunn ..... White.

Won easily by several boats' lengths. "White" was upset and came in several minutes late.

General Club Race—Canton Fours.

Entrance Fee $8 per boat. Prize—Four Pewters. Distance, 1 mile.

1.	3.
The "Cherijn."—Red.	Ningpo Crew.—White.
1. J. F. Seaman.	1. A. A. Preston.
2. H. S. Geary.	2. J. Morris.
3. E. U. Smith.	3. Col. Cook.
E. G. Low, Stroke.	E. Major, Stroke.
——, Cox.	W. J. Bryans, Cox.
2.	**4.**
"Let me go"—Blue.	The "Snipe."—White.
1. T. A. Ives.	1. J. A. Hawes.
2. E. G. Hamilton.	2. J. M. Forbes.
3. F. A. Groom.	3. J. Lloyd.
A. Dent, Stroke.	A. C. Westall, Stroke
C. Wainwright, Cox.	——, Cox.

Second Day.

Men-of-Wars' Boat Race.

Prize—$20. Distance, 1¼ mile.

1. "Adventure's" Cutter ..... Blue.
2. Do. Do. ..... White.
3. Do. Do. manned, by men from the "Princess Royal." } ..... Red.

Rangers v. Club. English Fours.

Entrance Fee $16 per boat. Prize—Four Tankards. Distance 1¼ mile.

1.	2.
Club Crew—Blue.	Rangers' Crew—Red.
1. J. Reding.	1. H. S. Stronach.
2. E. G. Low.	2. R. W. Little.
3. F. Reid.	3. F. A. Groom.
A. Dent, Stroke.	A. C. Westall, Stroke.
W. J. Bryans, Cox	Cox.

Shanghai Stakes, for all 6-oared Gigs manned by Chinamen.

Entrance Fee $6 per boat. Prize—First Boat $12, Second Boat $6. Distance 1¼ mile.

1. Capt. Hardie's..." Jennie" ... } Dent & Co.'s House Flag.
2. Capt. Roundy's "White Diamond." } A. Heard & Co.'s House Flag.
3. Capt. McQueens "Minnie" ... } Ditto. Ditto. with Swallow
4. Mr. Winchurst's "Our Nell" Green & white.

Senior Sculls.

Entrance fee $5. Prize—Silver Sculls. Distance 1¼ mile.

1. A. Dent, ... Blue.
2. J. Reding, ... Green.
3. E. G. Low, ... Red.
4. E. Major, ... White.

Sampan Race.

Eight Sampans—1st Boat $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1. Distance, 1 mile.

Shanghai Club v. Ningpo Club.

Canton Fours. Entrance Fee $16 per boat. Prize—Four Tankards. Distance, 1¼ mile.

1.	2.
Shanghai crew.—Blue.	Ningpo crew.—White.
1. F. Reid.	1. A. A. Preston.
2. E. G. Low.	2. J. Morris.
3. F. A. Groom.	3. Col. Cook.
A. Dent, Stroke.	E. Major, Stroke.
C. Wainwright, Cox.	W. J. Bryans, Cox.

Scratch Race—Canton Fours.

Entrance Fee $8 per boat. Post Entries. Prize—Four Pewters. Distance ¾ mile.

Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th October, 1866.

At a Monthly Meeting *of the* Council, *held at the* Public Office No. 12 Honan Road, *on* Friday, *the* Twelfth *Day of* October, 1866, *pursuant to Notice.*

Present.

Alfred James How, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor Coutts.
" " Duncanson.
" " Iveson.
" " Probst.
" " Hayes, Junr.

The Police Force were paraded and inspected by the Council prior to the meeting, also the Police Quarters. Out-offices, and certain additions to the Prisoners' cells at the Central Station now in course of erection decided on.

175.—The Secretary's summons calling the Meeting was read.

176.—The Minutes of the last Meetings were read, confirmed, and signed.

177.—A Report from the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee.

The Finance Rate and Appeal Committee have the pleasure of presenting your Council, with their report for the quarter ended 30th September 1866.

Receipts.—Your Committee have had an amended Estimate to the 30th September prepared, and comparing it with that already laid before you to the 30th June, a further falling off is shown of Tls. 5,183, against which Tls. 3,030 has been transferred to "Tax Suspense account."

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Taxes.	Loss on original Estimates. Ending 30 June.	Ending 30 Sept.	Increase. On the Quarter ended 30th Sept. compared with that for 30th June.	Decrease.	
Foreign House Tax	1,288	1,288	....		
Chinese House Tax	6,241	6,241	....		
Wharfage Dues	16,000	16,000	....		
Salt Shops	160	1,304	1,144		
Lighting Rate	750	750	....		
Tls.	24,439				
Boarding House Tax	....	146	146		
Retail Spirit Merchants	....	350	350		
Outstanding Taxes to 31 March 1866	At the time this estimate was framed it was considered that all the "taxes accrued" would be received which accounts for this item not appearing	3,686	3,686	83	Net sum of Tls. 121 having been credited in amended estimate to 30 June 1866.
Loss by Gain	2,051		643		
Loss as per estimate	22,488 to 30 June.	4,683	4,683	683	
		5,183 additional loss to 30 Sept.			

Outstanding Taxes 1865-66.—Your Committee received from their predecessors amongst the Estimated receipts for 1866-67, a list of "taxes &c., accrued and in process of collection on 31st March 1866, less allowance for bad debts" amounting to Tls. 27,008—71 of which it is satisfactory to say that Tls. 24,851, have actually been collected (deducting from this Tls. 764 received over the Estimate on Wharfage Dues, the balance of Tls. 3,686 is left.)

There are however sums under various headings (below particularized) which your Committee would ask your sanction to write off the Municipal Books *at once*, and others that they suggest should be passed to a "Suspense Tax Account," pending legal proceedings for their recovery.

They may be classed thus—

House and Land Tax Special rate 1864-65,	Tls.	270
Land Tax for periods ended 31st December 1865 and 30th June 1866,	"	287
House Tax prior to 31st March 1866,	"	1,603
Miscellaneous losses,	"	734
Foreigners Resident in Chinese Houses for the year ended 31st March 1866,	"	19
Chinese House Tax for the year ended 31st March 1866,	"	773
Total,	Tls.	3,686
The items for foreign residents. tax,	Tls.	19
Chinese House Tax,	"	773
And miscellaneous losses,	"	734
Aggregating,	Tls.	1,526

may be written off as losses arising from bad debts &c., and the balance of Tls. 2,160, be carried to a "Tax Suspense Account."

Your Committee point with satisfaction to the success that has attended the collection of the outstanding taxes handed over by the late Council as "accrued but not received," and may instance the fact that out of the sum of Tls. 3,686 shewn to be still due, viz., H. I. M. Custom House, ... Tls. 1324.12

and

Mr. E. M. Smith (in dispute).... " 1706.34

Alone make up the sum of,..... Tls. 3030.46

Your Committee have notified to certain defaulters that, unless payment of the amounts due is made by a given date, legal proceedings will be instituted forthwith, and they ask your concurrence in these measures; also that when defaulters belong to nationalities whose Consuls do *not enforce* these taxes, then that the subjects of the said powers be forthwith debarred from all privileges conferred by the Municipal Institutions.

Annexed is a list of five Prussian subjects who have defaulted, and amongst them are several who have *not* failed to exact duties and advantages from our Police and other institutions, to which they refuse notwithstanding to contribute.

RETURN of OUTSTANDING TAXES due to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL by the undermentioned Subjects claiming Prussian protection.

Names.	House Tax. 1865.	House Tax. To 31st March, 1866.	House Tax. To 30th June, 1866.	Wharfage Dues. March Quarter 1866.	Wharfage Dues. April and May 1866.	Wharfage Dues. June 1866.	Wharfage Dues. July 1866.	Wharfage Dues. Aug. 1866.	Special Rate.	Total.
Messrs. Clausen, Droege & Co.	37.50	18.73	15.00	53.26	16.12	5.30	12.17	54.83	30.00	251.73
Gerlachow & Co.	....	37.50	30.00	73.19	25.14	....	25.94	4.92	....	196.50
Oppert & Co.	75.00	37.50	30.00	....	....	2.26	....	....	60.00	111.43
Behnke Tak & Co.	75.00	18.75	15.00	....	....	1.35	.87	.30	24.00	....
Tiege Sulting & Co.	50.00	25.00	20.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	295.93
									Tls.	1,155.33

Expenditure.—Your Committee place the amended estimate of Expenditure on the Council table for your information. The various items appear in detail, but to particularize a small saving under one head, and an increase of Expenditure under another, would be a work of considerable labour without corresponding benefit being attained—more especially as your committee have great pleasure in stating that the expenditure of all branches continues to be kept within the narrowest possible limits compatible with the efficient performance of the Municipal service, and your Committee take this opportunity of thanking the Watch and Works Committees for their very careful supervision of the expenditure of those branches.

Shops for the sale of Salt in the English and American Settlement.—Your Committee have been obliged, in consequent, of non-fulfilment of contract, to change the contractor who was granted the privilege of selling Government salt, and they have now granted this to Chen Ling Chuen (Lee-ching).

Sale of Night Soil Garbage &c.—This contract having expired, tenders for a fresh one were called for, and that of Kiu-Ting-Chow has been accepted, the contractor now paying $ 505 per month for the privilege of removing the Night Soil &c., from the English and American Settlements against $ 435 per month as formerly. At the same time your Committee stipulated for a reduction of the charge to the Chinese Residents from 180 *cash* per commode per month to 120 *cash*, which is expected to be a considerable boon to the poorer classes, from whom many complaints against the previous high rate had reached the Watch Committee.

Land for Municipal Offices.—Your Committee find that their Predecessors, under date of the 21st January last, made an offer of Taels two thousand per *mow* to Mr. Joseph Thorne, acting on behalf of the owner of the land adjoining the Central Police Station on the south side.

No reply having been received, the offer then made has now been formerly cancelled, and your Committee recommend that it should not be renewed and that no negotiation should be entered upon unless based on a very much lower cost to suit the present altered circumstances.

It is true the land in question, as it adjoins Council's own property where the Police Station stands, would be especially available for the erection of Municipal Buildings, yet it must be remembered that there is no urgent need for these for the next nine years, for which unexpired term, the present Council House and Offices are rented on lease, at Tls. 4,500 per annum, and considering that the Revenues of the settlements are already saddled with a debt of Tls. 81,200, your Committee judge that it would be ill-advised were the Land Renters to be committed to any further obligations.

Old Hongqua Police Station.—Your Committee have sometime since addressed Mr. Eames, the agent of Mr. W. H. Preston, with the view to cancel this lease. But owing to the absence of Mr. Preston, Mr. Eames states that he is not empowered to entertain the proposal.

Re-assessments Chinese Houses.—Revision of Assessments has been nearly completed for the Municipal half year ended 30th September, a few more amendments require still to be made, the assessment books will be closed on the 15th instant, and the collection at once proceeded with.

Very low rental lists have been presented by owners of native property, notwithstanding the increase in the number of inhabited houses, but your Committee hope that a standard has been at *last* reached.

It will be recollected that your committee's predecessors made a very liberal allowance in the estimate for reduction by assessment, and even that large margin has been intrenched upon by nearly one-seventh of the total anticipated receipts for the year.

The assessment of Chinese house property in the English settlements may now be taken at about $ 607 500.

Foreign Houses.—Your Committee have received some few applications for a re-adjustment of the Assessment Rate on Foreign Houses, recently occupied at lower rentals, and your Committee have endeavoured to deal liberally with so far as appeared to them to be equitable.

Your Committee have also made a few adjustments in the

Land Assessments, although in doing either they would appear to be exceeding their powers, as an Assessment Committee was especially appointed by the Land Renters in 1862, whose decision upon all these questions still remains the only authorized one. Thereupon the present per centage rates have been based and passed by the Land Renters, the House Tax having been reduced by them in the present year's Budget from 5 to 4 per cent.

General Re-Assessment.—Doubtless a re-assessment of the entire settlement will be desirable next year, but as this is a great labour and a considerable expense, it will be for the Renters, with the advice of the Council, to decide whether the present assessment shall be continued, and the per centage of Taxes reduced in accordance therewith, or whether the assessment shall be reduced and the per centage of taxes advanced.

In the meantime your Committee deem that, *should they countenance any reduced assessments* based on such exceptional rentals and sales as do occasionally occur, they would be lending themselves to a serious injustice against other tax payers, who may occupy their own property or hold long leases at extreme rental, *but are nevertheless* bound to the assessments of 1862. In many instances this is below the rental value which property attained in the two succeeding years; but there is no record of any occupiers *then* coming forward and desiring to have their taxation assessments reduced.

Re-Numbering of Chinese Houses Property.—The re-numbering of the Houses in the English Settlement has been completed, the total number of room is 8,161 as shewn below—

A. 295	E. 252	I. 684	M. 110	Q. 227	U. 468
B. 154	F. 377	J. 425	N. 237	R. 178	V. 179
C. 421	G. 885	K. 581	O. 506	S. 283	
D. 278	H. 484	L. 473	P. 779	T. 187	

The re-numbering of the Houses on the American Settlement will shortly be proceeded with.

The Numbering of Foreign Houses.—As alterations, and additional buildings have been erected since the numbering of Foreign houses last year, your Committee will give instructions for a general re-numbering being proceeded with by an early date, the numbering plate will be more attractive than that now in use.

Contracts.—Have been entered into for the execution of the following Public Works with *Tsang-Tu-Yuen*,—to keep Bubbling Road and Bridges from Defence Creek to Bubbling Well and thence to She-a-wei in a thorough state of repair, for Tls. 50 per month.

Repairs to Bridges Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 130.

Repairs to Road from Defence Creek to Bubbling Well and thence to She-a-wei Tls. 200.

To repair the Bridges on the Woosung Road Tls. 320.

Tai-Lee.—Repairs to Hong-que Police Station and out buildings Tls. 220.

J. M. Batchelder.—removing wall of Yung-King-Pung Bunding &c., between first and second bridges, the Council finding such additional stone as may be required, at Tls. 5 per lineal foot.

Taxes.—The taxes that have been collected during the past quarter year are—

Land tax for the quarter ending 31st Decr. 1866, Tls. 5,385, have been received, a sum of Tls. 1,420 has still to be collected during the current quarter.

House tax for the quarter ended 30th September 1866.—The estimated receipts from this source are put down at Tls. 6,496, for this period. Tls. 4,911 has been received, and a balance of Tls. 1,583 remains outstanding.

Chinese House Tax for the quarter ended 30th September 1866.—Is expected to realize Tls. 8,732, of which sum Tls. 3,545, have to be collected.

Municipal Loan and Interest Accounts.—Your Committee have much satisfaction in being able to state that, notwithstanding the falling off in the revenue as elsewhere indicated, they have been enabled to reduce the loan with the Comptoir d'escompte de Paris to Taels 76,000, and negociations are in progress by which a considerable saving in interest, it is hoped, will be effected.

Savings Bank.—The convenience to the public of this branch of the Municipal Institution seems to be much appreciated—Since the opening of the Municipal Savings Bank early this year, nearly sixty different persons have made lodgements therein, all amounting to Tls. 20,089.

The regulations are again published for general information.

MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANK,

REGULATIONS.

Deposits.—Not less than Tls. 5 can be received or withdrawn, and no account can be allowed to exceed Tls. 5,000 exclusive of interest.

Interest.—Is allowed at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, to be added to accounts on the 30th June and 31st December of each year. Interest is payed to date on withdrawal of the whole amount of account.

Withdrawal.—Is allowed, without notice, of any sum not exceeding Tls. 3,000 on one account. For any additional sum required, one day's notice must be given.

Return or Refusal of Deposits.—The Municipality may return one or all of the deposits, with interest, at any time, or may refuse to receive deposits when it is deemed expedient so to do.

Depositors' Books.—Deposits are entered in the Bank books at the time they are made, and Depositors' books (supplied by the Bank to Depositors when accounts are opened) must be produced when deposits or withdrawals (if convenient) are made.

Bank open *daily* from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M., and on *Saturdays from* 10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.,

Deposit Accounts.—Below is a Statement of the Deposit balances on 30th September. Bank accounts balance viz.,

Reward Fund account	961 65
Gratuity fund account	3,691 46
Tavern deposit account	6,440 21
Police savings Bank account	8,849 14
General savings Bank account	20,089 47
Cemetery account	478 27
Public garden fund account	3,944 00
Native Liquor sellers deposit account	499 54
Salt sellers deposit account	214 00
	40,067 64

178.—Resolved that the Report of the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee be approved. And the said Committee be authorized to write off at once the sum of Taels one thousand five hundred and twenty six (Tls. 1,526) Shanghai Sycee from the Municipal books as "Taxes irrecoverable," and to proceed against all persons now indebted to the Council for the amounts due.

179 & 180.—A discussion arose on a report brought up by the Watch Committee on the present system of Medical attendance to the Police Force, and it was finally resolved that a code of regulations should be drawn up adopting the recommendation of the Watch Committee, and that these should in future govern the duties of the Medical officer.

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

A. J. How,
Chairman.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

October 23rd.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY.

Re "Simoda"

In this case Mr. Eames appeared for the plaintiffs, the Captain and crew of the *Simoda*. These consisted of nine persons, and their claim was for wages. As seems to be not uncommon out here, the legal title to the ship was vested in one person, and the equitable interest belonged to others. The legal owner was originally Leighton, subsequently it was P. Bell of Scott Bell & Co. The equitable owners were Dow & Co. This circumstance did not, even in the way of increasing the costs, affect the case however.

Mr. EAMES.—The articles were drawn out in the usual form "to come out and trade in the Eastern waters for a period not exceeding three years, &c," but the crew had only served for about two years. The assignees, however, had written and stated that they had no further claim or occasion for the crew or the ship.

ROBERT DRYSDALE.—I am master of the British ship *Simoda*, I hand in an account of wages owing to the crew up to the 30th of September. I have commanded the *Simoda* for nearly four years. I left Liverpool the 21st of November 1864. I came to Shanghai and have been trading between it and Foochow since. When I left Liverpool I received my instructions from Dow & Co. I made up my accounts to them as I was instructed. I received these instructions about the 19th of November 1864, just before I left Liverpool. I have had no instructions *from* Dow and Co. since then, nor from any one else. I have rendered these accounts to Dow and Co. They are correct. I have been in port during the last four months and have received no money for some time. I have been supplied on the credit of Dow and Co. with provisions for myself and crew. Latterly the compradore said he would give up supplying us unless the ship were sold. We have been discharged by this letter from the assignees — not actually discharged though. I have applied to the assignees for payment. I have no means of meeting the expenses of the ship.

Mr. BORRADAILE certified to the correctness of the accounts, and satisfactory evidence was given that the crew were alive.

JAMES WRIGHT.—I was manager to Dow and Co. The *Simoda* came out a year and a half back as far as I can recollect. I controlled her entirely. I cannot sell her but at a sacrifice.

COURT.—Why do the assignees say there is no further occasion for the ship if they do not claim it?

Mr. BORRADAILE.—The letter alluded to by Drysdale was written by me. The attorneys, Jardine Matheson & Co., of the assignees won't have any thing to do with the ship.

Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. EAMES would have asked the Court to direct a passage home to be provided for the crew, but H.B.M. Consul would doubtless see to this.

THE COURT.—Certainly.

Re "Euxine."

In this case there were several claims against the ship The first was one for salvage. Mr. Eames appeared for the plaintiff, Parkes; and Mr. Mitchell for Mr. Muirhead, shipwright.

The learned counsel rose and said that the ship was all but abandoned, the process of stripping her had actually commenced, her chains and anchors—the last things that were removed from a ship—had been taken away and called

J. PARKES.—I commanded the steam tug *Hercules* on the 10th of May and for three months afterwards. I rendered aid to the *Euxine* British barque in May. I saw her sunk on the South Bank. Nothing could be done with her cargo. It was so far under water. There were three or four feet of water above her deck. The captain sent word up of her condition. The *Martin White* could render no assistance. Boujau Hubener & Co., sent for me at 11 o'clock at night and asked if I could pump out the *Euxine* and raise her. I could do it, if it could be done. There was a letter from the Captain saying where she was. From this letter it seemed useless to go to the vessel. I said if they would be responsible in Tls. 20 an hour, I would go and see what could be done. They asked how long it would take to ascertain whether I could raise the vessel or not. I said ten hours, including going and returning, and that they would have to pay for the pumping besides. If I raised her there would be no claim on them personally. There would then be a charge of Tls. 20 for every hour I was engaged and 50 per cent on what was saved. This was agreed to. I started and found the ship under water. It was blowing a gale from the N. E. I hailed the mate from the quarter boat. He told me the Captain and crew who had taken shelter in a lighter had drifted away from the ship during the night. I went after the Captain and found him. He looked over his instructions and found he could, under them, enter into an agreement with me. He did so. This is the agreement. I set my pump to work and in the course of a couple of hours told him I could raise the ship. I brought her up to Shanghai near the godown of Dow & Co. Next day I took her to Mr. Muirhead's Dock. There were no preparations made to receive her, and I had to keep pumping. It was very dangerous to force the pump to the extent I did. I was employed sixty hours on her. To save the expense of constant pumping, the Captain sent down a diver with canvas to stop up the leak as well as he could. When the dock was ready to receive her, I pumped her dry again. I showed my account to the Captain. He admitted its correctness. The only way of getting the value of the ship is to sell her.

To THE COURT.—Her value when she was saved was £1,000.

The Court commented on the misconduct of witnesses not attending, simply because they were not paid for so doing, and suggested they should be subpœnaed for the future, in which case if they failed to attend there would be a means of punishing them.

To Mr. EAMES.—Sixteen feet of her keel was gone when I took her on dock, and the *garboard streak* was very much injured. She is 398 or 399 tons. The Captain has declined to pay the account. He has not disputed it with me. He says the money must be paid by the Agent.

JOHN ANDERSON of Adamson & Co.—The ship carried 180 tons of coal, worth about Tls. 1,800 [A question here arose as to the value of the repairs to the ship when]

Mr. MITCHELL got up and said that he claimed Tls. 880 besides interest, on behalf of Mr. Muirhead in his capacity of shipwright.

DOMINIC LYNCH.—I am Captain of the *Martin White*. I saw the *Euxine* when filling and took her chief officer to Shanghai. I made an agreement for Tls. 300 a day to do all I could for the ship. I discharged her. I looked upon her as a complete wreck. The water was over her poop at high tide. I never thought she would come up again. I have a claim against her.

Mr. MITCHELL now got up to urge his client's claim for repairs. The witnesses however to prove it were not present. Nor was the Captain who had entered a claim for wages. No representative from the dock company either was in Court. The case was therefore adjourned until Saturday, and any absentees on that day will lose their claims.

The Court decreed that the claim of J. Parkes of Tls. 20 per hour must be allowed, as also some per centage for salvage, but *with regard to the order* in which the claim was to come would not for the present give a decided opinion. A salvor, the Court held, should make his claim at once, as if he did not, persons might be giving credit to the ship on the supposition that no salvage would be demanded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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18mis-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 186

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			180,368.50	...	8,647.43	...	316.16	195,332.15	2,355.45	550.51	14,460.83	2,621.95	28.51	1,572.33	5,238.20	10,460.22	37,227.03
Jeanpore	Oct. 20	London	3,302.81	...	...	...	...	3,302.81	...	...	210.58	157.69	...	41.78	113.48	331.48	819.01
Red Dect	" 20	Do.	6,353.93	...	...	...	...	6,353.93	...	...	377.98	43.20	...	33.54	271.57	388.23	1,014.52
Ajut	" 23	Do.	15.40	...	...	...	...	15.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	190,040.70	...	8,647.43	...	316.16	205,004.29	2,355.45	550.51	15,058.39	2,822.84	28.51	1,647.65	5,523.25	11,179.93	39,160.53

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oulong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			2767.57	...	...	...	3582.95	6350.52	...	...	...	498.04	...	...	...	70.04	568.08
Nanzing	Oct. 18	Tientsin	252.20	...	...	...	...	252.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3019.77	...	...	...	3582.95	6602.72	...	...	...	498.04	...	...	...	70.04	568 08

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Royal Diadem	Oct. 23	New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288.40	707.86	18.15	377.05	502.88	684.41	5,578.75
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288.40	707.86	18.15	377.05	502.88	684.41	4,578.75

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			3641	2897.02	...	...	3641	2897.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1261	1301.05	...	...
Ajut	October 23	London	9	9.80	...	...	9	9.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...
Duplets	" 24	Marseilles	635	504.37	...	...	635	504.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rona	" 24		25	19.76	...	...	25	19.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4310	3430.95	...	...	4310	3430.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1271	1322.27	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			236	187.99	...	...	236	187.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
Duplix	October 24		221	165.32	...	...	221	165.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	457	353.31	...	...	457	353.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Tran-shipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Tran-shipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,186.11
Prince Kung	October 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.80
Delia		...	...	...	...	...	...	233.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233.50
Queen of England		...	...	...	1.50	127.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.10
Ascendant		...	...	...	...	...	...	465.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465.75
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.60	...	...	121.50	1889.44	342.00	4274.92	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,043.26

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	37	37.00	210	288.00	50	60.00	10	10
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	½	.30	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37	37.00	210½	288.30	50	60 00	10	10
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	70	70.00	168	201.60	...	...	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiuklang. Chests.	Kiuklang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Pochow. Chests.	Pochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	81	81.00	23	23.00	68	68.00	75	75.00	312	332.50	188	188.00	97½	97.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	864½	864.50
Patna	...	...	3	3.60	7	8.40	1½	1.50	44	52.80	...	...	35	42.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	90½	108.30
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	5	5.00	...	...	20	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81	81.00	26	26.60	80	81.40	76½	76.50	396	380.80	188	188.00	132½	139.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	979½	997.80

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct. 20	Roni	Br str	781	Morrison	Hongkong	Oct. 13	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 20	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 19	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 20	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 17	do	Russell and Co.
... 20	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 17	do	Dent and Co
... 20	Confucius	Chi str	205	McCaslin	Cruise			Chinese Government
... 20	Isles of the South	Br ship	821	Davidson	Fuchau	... 7	Poles	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 21	Labourdonnais	Fr str	872	Hgrolet	Yokohama	... 17	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 21	Singapore	Br str	781	Wilkinson	Nagasaki	... 19	do	P. & O. Co.
... 21	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 21	F. Reck	Bre barq	546	Steelmann	Swatow	Sept. 18	Sugar	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 21	John Stanton, Jr.	Br ship	724	White	Fuchau	... 22	Poles	Frazar and Co.
... 21	Sarah Scott	Br barq	566	Riches	Swatow	Sept. 10	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 21	Gloria	Fr chs			Hongkong		Ballast	Charlron & Monnier
... 21	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise			Chinese Government
... 22	Kiangsg	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct 21	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Tamerlane	Hp ship	764	Hughes	Sydney	Sept. 1	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 23	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Yokohama		General	P. & O. Co.
... 23	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct. 22	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 23	Edith Banfield	Br barq	399	Michell	Fuchau	... 9	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 23	Dundonald	Br ship	591	Kowley	Sydney	Sept. 7	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 24	Fei-loong	Br str	200	Saunders	Fuchau	Oct. 21	General	Turner and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Glengyle	Br str	1256	Hooper	Hankow	... 21	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Dundas	Yokohama	... 16	Sea Weed	Chapman, King and Co
... 24	Alive	Ham barq	584	Kier	Ningpo	... 23	Ballast	Order
... 25	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 24	General	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 25	Nellie Abbot	Am barq	437	Jordan	Swatow	... 6	Sugar	Master
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 25	General	Russell and Co
... 26	Maria	Br str	160	Newman		... —	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Prince of Satzuma	Br brig	235	Rowland	Hongkong	Sept. 30	Ballast	
... 26	Azof	Br barq		Baker	Hongkong	Oct. 17	General	P. & O. Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Oct. 20	Pelorus	H.M. Cor	.....	Haswell	Newchwang		
... 20	Red Deer	Br sh	693	Bruce	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 20	Coreu	Br str	648	Russell	N'chwang & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 20	Confucius	Br sh	1006	Irving	Fuchau	Ballast	Dent and Co
... 21	Summer Cloud	Br sh	698	Boysin	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 21	Shanse	Am str	561	Fraud	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 21	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow		Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Appenrade	Prus barq	302	Davidson	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustan and Co
... 22	Ascendant	Br barq	517	Lobb	Amoy & Singapore	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 22	Ajax	Br str	1670	Kidd	H'kong, Europe, &c.	Tea, etc.	Preston, Breuell and Co
... 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 23	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Chefoo & Taku	Tea, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 23	Spunkie	Br str	74	Margetts	Nagasaki	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 23	Gustav	Prus bg	1804	Kjer	Chefoo	Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg & Co
... 23	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 24	Bruni	Prus bg	255	Jürgenson	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustan and Co
... 24	Marin Hydron II	Ham barq	285	Yraisen	Taku	do	Wm. Pustan and Co
... 24	Yangtsze	Dut str	984	Pritchard	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Morning Star	Br sh	502	Johnston	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 25	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 25	Earl of Chester	Br barq	493	Nancellis	Swatow	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 25	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 25	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow		Russell and Co
... 25	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 25	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Tae-chang	Fr sch	102	Crontze	Nagasaki	Ballast	Chartron & Monnier
... 26	Singapore	Br str	781	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 26	Confucius	Chi str	205	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
	Adventure	.....	Waddilove	H M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 14	Chefoo
5 s	Hardy	.....	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Sept 17	Ningpo
3 c	Hesper	.....		H. M. S. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 7	Yokohama v. Nagasaki
6 s	Manilla	.....	Stuart	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 1	Chefoo
4 c	Primanguet	.....	Hochet	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Aug 10	Chusan
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Alive	Kier	Ham sh	584	Oct 24	Ningpo	Order		
1 s	Alma	Eldridge	Am sch	150	Oct 13	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
T J	Andreas	Stolt	Bre sh	805	Aug 31	Cardiff	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
6 c	Anita	Askins	Br barq	349	Sept 29	New York	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
1 p	Antelope	Halo	Br sh	1180	July 10	New York	Olyphant and Co		Discharging
O U L	Assyrian	Mearnes	Br sh	555	Sept 27	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
1 s	Belle	Young	Br barq	268	Oct 5	Nicolajefski	A. R. Tilby and Co		
6 c	Camilla		Br barq	520	July 14	Newcastle N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
1 p	Chanticleer	Vowell	Br barq	390	Oct 9	Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
3 c	Charlotte	Pearon	Br barq	500	Sept 19	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
1 p	Chow-sye	Burow	Siam sh		Oct 18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Cissy	Spencer	Br sh	649	Sept 21	Newcastle, N.S.W	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
2 c	City of Quebec	Peebles	Br sh	663	Aug 15	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
7 p	Civilo	Von Holdt	Ham barq	380	Sept. 11	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
3 s	Dack	Lorenzo	Br sch	146	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
7 c	Dundonald	Kowley	Br sh	591	Oct 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
8 c	Eastern Queen	Milburn	Br barq	481	Sept 19	Newcastle N.S.W	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	To-day
7 c	Edith Banfield	Michell	Br barq	399	Oct 23	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 p	Eulalia	Aldanis	Spa barq	484	Oct 19	Manila	D. de Castilla		
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br barq	398	May 11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		For Sale
1 p	F. Reck	Steelman	Bre barq	546	Oct	Swatow	Eduard Schellhass and Co		Sale, Ft or Ch
2 c	Freya	Major	Ham barq	460	Oct 10	Keelung	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	Early
2 c	Fychow	Mathers	Br sh	710	Sept 14	Nicolajefsk	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Cld. 20th inst
2 s	Gloria		Fr. sch		Oct 21	Hongkong	Charlron & Monnier	Taku	27th instant
6 c	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	July 10	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
1 p	Granadier	Miller	Br sh	542	Aug 10	Swatow	Glover and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Hing Hoi	Petersen	Siam barq	300	Aug 30	Bangkok	A. R. Tilby and Co	Bangkok	Early
1 c	Hopsing	Sterzx	Siam barq	342	Sept 12	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
2 c	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Oct 20	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
3 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
6 c	John Lidgett	Polson	Br sh	770	Sept 18	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
1 p	John Stanton Jr.	White	Br sh	724	Oct 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
6 c	Lady Louisa	Maskeller	Br barq	542	Oct 10	Swan River	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 c	Lammermuir	Bell	Br sh	1054	Sept 30	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
1 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br barq	408	Oct 10	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
	Nellie Abbot	Jordan	Am barq	437	Oct 25	Swatow	Master		
1 c	Neptune	Parkins	Br barq	553	Oct 19	Keelung	Order		
8 p	Ontario	Watson	Br sh	1000	Oct 8	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Callao	Early
1 c	Osprey	Andrews	Br sh	597	Oct 10	Fuchau	Chapman, King and Co		
1 p	Padang Pandjan	Feilding	Dut sh	600	Sept 10	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Amoy	Early
7 c	Paradies	Popp	Ham barq	358	Oct 14	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Ft or Ch
	Prince Satzuma	Rowland	Br bg	235	Oct 20	Hongkong			
9 c	Queen of the East	Stoddard	Am sh	1498	Sept 8	New York	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Sarah Scott	Riches	Br barq	565	Oct 21	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
4 c	Scindia	Carr	Br sh	807	Aug 8	Fuchau	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	To-day
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br barq	376	June 11	Swatow	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Immediately
H W	Shelburne	Lowe	Br barq	372	Oct 10	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
9 c	Simoda	Drysdale	Br sh	650	June 29	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch,
2 p	Southern Cross	Macdonald	Br sh	668	Oct 19	Newcastle N.S.W.	Master		
1 c	St. George	Davies	Siam bk	387	Aug 29	Amoy	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
D W	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sh	764	Oct 22	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Thos. Bell	Gruzellier	Br sh	838	Oct 11	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		Discharging
2 c	Trelolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
2 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	962	Sept 28	London	Holliday, Wise and Co		Discharging
	54 VESSELS								

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